DAY 4 Reading

تنويه

تنويه هام جداً: تُعتَبر قطع الفهم هي نقاط التميُّز لطلاب الثانوية العامة، فمن خلالها يستطيع واضع الإمتحان وضع أسئلة تقيس مستويات التفكير العُليا (الفهم – التحليل – التطبيق – الإبداع)، وقد سبق أن قمنا بشرح أنماط الأسئلة الخاصة بقطع الفهم حسب المنظومة الجديدة في ملحق المهارات الخاص بكتاب المعاصر مراجعة نهائية، وفي الجزء التالي سنقوم بإدراج نماذج متنوعة لقطع الفهم، وذلك ليتمكن الطالب من التدرُّب عليها جيداً حتى يكون في أتم استعداد للامتحان.

Reading comprehension قطع الفهم

1 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Today, in most industrialized countries in the world, buildings are designed to withstand various, unexpected natural disasters. Safety measures are installed in modern-day designs to help contain the spread of fire, and design engineers make sure newer structures are deliberately planned to hold against the violent shifting of the earth during an unexpected earthquake.

However, such deliberate design and planning was not the case during the early 1900s. On April 18, 1906, in the morning hours of the day, the citizens of San Francisco, California, were witnesses to an earthquake so monumental. The tremors هزات أرضية were felt as far north as Oregon. Neither the city nor its people were prepared for what would happen next: the devastation دمار of their city.

The actual earthquake only lasted two minutes. Of course, the violent tremors must have seemed much longer to the actual eyewitnesses, but the fires that came after the earthquake lasted for nearly three days. The enormous loss from the disaster included the lives of at least five hundred people, and an estimated three thousand acres of the city were destroyed. This disaster is often called simply the "Great Quake" because of the vast destruction that occurred.

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The best sentence that can summarises the last paragraph is ....
   a. The kinds of earthquakes that happened in San Francisco.
   b. The duration and the effects of San Francisco earthquake.
   c. The preparation the citizens of San Francisco made to face the earthquake.
   a. The government stands with its citizens together to encounter the earthquake.
2. The best title for the passage is ....
   a. New buildings can face natural disasters
   b. New buildings are designed by natural countries
   c. Natural disasters and traditional buildings
   d. Natural disasters and industrial countries
3. Which would be the best source to learn more about the San Francisco Earthquake of 1906?
   a. A personal website by someone who currently resides in San Francisco.
   b. A journal written by someone who survived the 1906 earthquake.
   c. An atlas showing the epicenter of the 1906 quake.
   d. An online encyclopedia entry about earthquakes.

4. Another word for the underlined word "**vast**" in the passage is ....

a. extensive b. miniature c. simultaneous d. perpetual

5. After reading the passage, which sentence is correct about the 1906 earthquake?

a. Flooding was a huge problem after the earthquake.

b. The earthquake left everyone in the city without shelter.

c. People were ill-prepared for any type of disaster in the 1900s.

d. The fires after the earthquake caused major damage to San Francisco.

6. Deliberate design and planning began ....

a. before 1900s b. exactly in 1900s

c. many years after 1900s d. 1900 years ago.

7. According to the information in the passage, what do you think will happen if an earthquake hits San Francisco these days?

a. The city will be less prepared than in 1906.

b. Fires will ravage the city after an earthquake.

c. The city will be better prepared to it.

d. The citizens will refuse to rebuild the city.

8. Nowadays, buildings in developed countries are designed to .... various, unexpected natural disasters.

a. resist b. assist c. insist d. consist

2 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Modern history has had its share of deadly volcanic eruptions. Mount St. Helens, located in the state of Washington, was once called "the Smoking Mountain" by Native Americans. The once smoking mountain was becoming extremely active, and by March of 1980, the activity within the volcano had begun to increase significantly.

Because of the increased activity, those living near the mountain were encouraged to **evacuate**. Unfortunately, not everyone listened to the warnings and left the area. One can only assume that those who chose to stay did not realize just how dangerous the situation was about to become.

Then, on May 18, 1980, the area around the volcano was hit with an earthquake. Parts of the mountain began to shift and one of the largest landslides ever recorded followed as a result of the earthquake. But the mountain wasn't finished. The volcano erupted with a blast that took out trees and leveled the area as far as twelve miles from the point of the blast. The explosion caused the debris from the landslide to become liquefied, and everything was propelled by the force of the explosion down the mountain at speeds

surpassing one hundred miles an hour. The rush of debris, in turn, flooded the surrounding riverbanks, causing them to overflow and destroy everything in their path.

Despite the warnings, everyone did not reach safety. Fifty-seven people died as a result of this natural disaster. Scientists continue to monitor the still active volcano and hope such a catastrophe as what occurred in 1980 will not repeat itself in the near future.

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The best title for this passage is "..............".
   a. A limited volcano
   b. A volcano eruption
   c. A humble volcano
   d. A deadly eruption
2. Why were the residents المقيمين of the mountain encouraged to evacuate?
   a. The volcano was showing signs of increased activity.
   b. The government wanted to take their houses by force.
   c. Animals trying to escape volcanic activity were causing a stampede.
   d. Secret government experiments were taking place near the mountain.
3. After reading the passage, why do you think most people refused to evacuate the area around the volcano?
   a. They wanted to watch the eruption.
   b. They didn't expect what would happen
   c. They didn't know that there was a volcano.
   d. They knew that the volcano wouldn't erupt.
4. The antonym of the underlined word "**evacuate**" is to ....
   a. apply
   b. empty
   c. occupy
   d. leave
5. What do you think the author's purpose in writing this text is?
   a. To amuse
   b. To entertain
   c. To persuade
   d. To warn
6. Which of the following summarises the third paragraph?
   a. The results of the volcano
   b. The volcano eruption
   c. The citizens' wise behaviour
   d. The police strong evacuation
7. What is predicted about volcanoes in the future ?
   a. Scientists may be able to control them.
   b. Scientists may leave studying them.
   c. All people will learn about them.
   d. All people will damage them.
8. Which of the following statements expresses an opinion?
   a. Mount St. Helens led to the deaths of fifty-seven people.
   b. The eruption was the worst natural disaster to ever occur in North America.
   c. Washington experienced an earthquake and a volcanic explosion on the same day.
   d. The residents around the volcano refused to leave the place.

3 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

You have got some things that are complicated and you don't know much about them. Your tongue is about 10 centimeters long. It is covered with taste buds. These are tiny nerve endings, which enable you to taste your food. Babies are born with taste buds all over their mouths. These gradually disappear as they grow older leaving only those on the tongue. An adult has about 1,000 taste buds.

We can taste our food when saliva اللعاب, a liquid produced by the mouth, **dissolves** chemicals in the food and washes them over taste buds. There are four basic tastes: sweet, sour, salt and bitter. All the taste buds can **detect** all these tastes to some extent, but different areas of the tongue detect different tastes best.

Sweet tastes such as sugar, are best detected by the taste buds at the tip of the tongue. Salt is detected by **those** at the front sides of the tongue. The taste buds along the edges at back of the tongue are good at detecting sour tastes, such as lemon, and those on the back of the tongue detect bitter tastes such as coffee. There are no taste buds in the center of the tongue.

The tongue is also used in speaking. The combined action of the tongue, throat, mouth and lips changes the sounds into words.

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The best title for the passage is ....
   a. the functions of our tongue b. our tongue's position
   c. the tongue positioning d. words of tongues
2. The underlined word "**those**" refers to the............... .
   a. tastes b. buds c. areas d. edges
3. When you eat a piece of cake, you can taste it, by using the .... of your tongue.
   a. center b. edge c. tip d. back
4. When we grow up, our tongue buds become ....
   a. least b. more c. less d. fewer
5. The antonym of the underlined word "**dissolves**" is ....
   a. disappears b. vanishes c. appears d. melts
6. The ....of the tongue doesn't have any buds.
   a. back b. tip c. top d. middle
7. If you need to taste coffee, you won't use .... part of your tongue.
   a. back b. tip c. sides d. middle
8. According to the passage, we can say that ....
   a. the tongue has many areas that deal with the same tastes.
   b. different areas of the tongue detect different tastes best.
   c. some of the tongue areas taste many tastes.
   d. three parts of the tongue cannot taste best.

4 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Imagine day turned into night. The world is so covered in a thick, blinding dust that all sunlight is blocked out from view. Everyone around you is running from the cloud of dust that will **suffocate** its victims with a blanket of dust. Think it couldn't happen? Think again.

In the United States during the 1930s, an area in the middle of the country became known as the Dust Bowl. Huge dust storms ravaged areas in the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico. The dust storms were mainly caused by a lack of planning on the part of those who continuously farmed the areas of land and a series of droughts that swept through the ravaged farmlands. The loose soil easily **succumbed** to the strong winds ready to sweep the land in huge clouds across the already suffering Midwestern states.

The environmental disaster caused over three million people to leave their homes in the Great Plains area. Those leaving hoped to find food, shelter, and a new way of life for their families by moving out West. Although some did find new homes, sadly, many of those people hoping for a better life were often forced to take whatever jobs they could find just to survive.

People in other areas did not often treat the immigrants with kindness, believing the flux of people in their own lands would cause overcrowding and hardships for their own families. However, the Dust Bowl did have at least one positive effect on agriculture: people learned to implement farming practices that would save the soil and save the settlers of the Great Plains from facing such an economic disaster of such magnitude ever again.

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. What is the most suitable title for this passage?
   a. Suffocate with a blanket
   b. The loose soil
   c. The dust bowl
   d. The flux of people
2. The synonym of the underlined word "**suffocate**" is ....
   a. breathe
   b. smother
   c. implement
   d. survive
3. Through the first paragraph, the writer tried to ....
   a. provide a visual image for the reader
   b. give factual information about the dust bowl
   c. describe what it would be like to be blind
   d. give a strong conclusion to the text
4. The immigrants weren't welcomed as they may cause ....
   a. hardships for themselves
   b. overcrowding for their areas
   c. problems for the dust bowl
   d. troubles for their hosts

5. Do you think that disaster had any advantages?

a. No, it didn't have any advantages.

b. No, there were many disadvantages.

c. Yes, people learned how to save their soil.

d. Yes, people learned how to immigrate.

6. The dust storms affected .... states.

a. Five b. Four c. Three d. Six

7. The antonym of the word "**succumbed**" is .... in the passage.

a. reset b. give up c. summed up d. resisted

8. .... are the main reason for the disaster mentioned in the passage.

a. Immigrants b. Droughts c. Storms d. Hosts



Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Giraffes aren't the only animals with long necks. The African generuk's name means "giraffe-necked" in the Somali language. They stand on their **hind** two legs and extend their necks to reach leaves on tall shrubs. They also use their front legs to pull down branches. This enables them to feed from bushes six to eight feet in height. The generuk's diet consists of leaves from thorn bushes. They also eat buds, flowers, fruit, and climbing plants. They do not require water as they get all the moisture they need from their food.

The generuk has a small head with large eyes and ears. Males have stout, ringed horns. Related to gazelles, they have scent glands in front of their eyes and on their knees. They use the glands to mark territory. Small groups of female generuks may live together with their young or with unattached males. Females range over a **territory** of one to two miles, traversing the males' territory. Fawns are born in thickets apart from the group. The mother keeps the fawn hidden for a time. She leaves to feed but returns for nursing. The mother removes scents that would attract predators by cleaning or eating the fawn's waste.

One way that generuks warn others in the group of danger is by making a loud bleat. They communicate with their young with soft bleats. These antelopes make buzzing sounds when alarmed, and they may whistle when annoyed. Predators of the generuk include lions, cheetahs, and leopards. Wild dogs and jackals also prey on generuks. Habitat loss and destruction threaten generuks. This makes it difficult for them to find food and shelter from predators. Conserving the thickets is one way to maintain the survival of this long-necked antelope.

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?

a. "The Giraffe's Cousin" b. "The Long-Necked Antelope"

c. "Leaf Eaters" d. "Hidden Fawns"

2. Which of the following can be the best summary for the third paragraph?

a. Generuks are very vocal animals. b. Generuks warn group members in danger.

c. Generuks are silent animals. d. Generuks communicate with their young.

3. The antonym of underlined word "**hind**" is ....

a. front b. back c. next d. previous

4. .... are the way by which this animal communicates with each other.

a. Fawns b. Shrubs c. Horns d. Bleats

5. After reading the passage, what do you think the two features that this animal has?

a. It eats leaves and has a small head.

b. It has natural predators and can whistle when annoyed.

c. It has a long neck and does not need water.

d. The mother cares for the young, and the males have horns.

6. This animal doesn't need water as it ....

a. has enough water in its body b. gets moisture from the plants it eats.

c. has enough moisture in its long legs d. can store too much water as camels.

7. What does the underlined word "**territory**" mean as it is used in the passage?

a. globe b. society c. district d. nation

8. This kind of animal has many enemies as the ....

a. fox b. turtle c. antelope d. leopard

6 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Nature offers spectacular examples of "**true flight**." This refers to the ability to lift and hover above the ground without forward motion to provide these forces. People have long been intrigued with the concept of vertical flight, and as we've observed the hummingbird and the dragonfly, we've been able to develop technology (such as the helicopter) that **mimics** their behavior. The hummingbird hawk-moth is another animal that has the same flight dynamics.

Although this moth gets the first part of its name from its flight patterns, it resembles a hummingbird in other ways as well. The moth has a long, straw-like mouth, which it uses to gather nectar from flowers. While hovering, **it emits an audible humming noise**. Its constant wing movement requires large amounts of food, similar to hummingbirds.

Hummingbird hawk-moths keep track of flowers they have already visited. This conserves energy since the moth doesn't return to empty flowers. The need for calories is so strong, they may even feed while mating. As the second part of this animal's name implies, it is a moth, not a bird. As an insect, it pollinates various garden flowers such as honeysuckle.

The hummingbird hawk-moth is native to warm climates. It makes its home in parts of Europe, North Africa, and Asia. It is a strong flier, particularly during the summer months. The moth does not tolerate cold weather well, and adults typically spend winter in crevices of rocks, trees, and buildings. Although in a different group, a similar moth known as a "bee moth" can be found in various parts of North America.

Hummingbird hawk-moths have good vision and are able to learn colors. The moth has the ability to fly during the day, at dawn and dusk, and even in the rain. As we continue to study these unusual creatures, there is the **potential** for even more technological developments and benefits to humans.

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The best title for the passage is "..............." .
   a. Nature's helicopter
   b. Nature's recycle
   c. Untrue flight
   d. North America' animals
2. The adults moth spend the winter in rocks, trees and buildings ....
   a. because they enjoy it
   b. to pollinate in it
   c. to keep track flowers
   d. because they don't bear it
3. The synonym of the underlined word "**mimics**" is ....
   a. facilitate
   b. imitate
   c. evaluate
   d. navigate
4. Why do the moths require such large amounts of food? - Because ....
   a. their wings are in near constant motion
   b. they do not tolerate cold weather well
   c. they migrate long distances in the winter
   d. they do not eat very much at one time because their mouths are small
5. After reading the text, which characteristics are found in "**true flight**"?
   a. The animal or craft flies in a straight line.
   b. The animal or craft requires large amounts of fuel or food.
   c. The animal or craft has the ability to lift and hover above the ground easily.
   d. The wings of the animal or craft move constantly which requires a lot of food.
6. What does it mean to say "**it emits an audible humming noise**"?
   a. It utters words.
   b. It transmits a signal.
   c. It puts into circulation.
   d. It gives off sounds.
7. The antonym of the underlined word "**potential**" is ....
   a. possibility
   b. reality
   c. responsibility
   d. probability
8. Which of the following can summarise the fourth paragraph?
   a. Choosing a home is easy for the hummingbird hawk-moth.
   b. The best season for the hummingbird hawk-moth.
   c. The hummingbird hawk-moth follows certain criteria to choose a home.
   d. The hummingbird hawk-moth can lift and hover in an easy way.



Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Every year, thousands of students choose to study abroad for the summer whether it's for six months, a year, or even longer. Many people find the experience of studying abroad very exciting, but also very scary. Let Travelingua give you some advice.

Living in another country will help you learn a language and learn about another. You will see the world in a new way and learn more about yourself. Studying abroad is also training for the working world. Many companies want employees who speak a second language or who have **experienced** living or working in another country.

To choose the right country or school, ask yourself these questions: For how long do I want to study abroad? Do I want to live with a host family, with roommates, or alone? How much can I afford to pay? If you aren't sure how to answer these questions, our **experienced** staff can help!

Based on our experience, it's best to get your passport and visa early! Before you go, learn as much of the language as you can and read about the customs of your host country. Also, talk with people who have experience studying abroad. And call the school to make sure someone can meet you when you - get there. Make sure to bring some local money and a credit card.

Be **curious** and open to meeting new people and having new experiences. Don't expect to always be comfortable. After the first few weeks, it's usual to feel a little **homesick**. You'll miss your family and friends. Remember that it takes time to get used to a new place with new customs. Talk to your new friends and write about your feelings. Try to keep in touch with the people back home.

Travelingua helps you get started on your journey by doing all this, and more. Choose us as your travel partner, and we'll be sure to get you where you want to go!

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The main idea of the passage is "..............".
   a. Studying abroad b. Staying aboard
   c. Travelling by air d. Living aboard
2. The second paragraph answers the question ".............."
   a. How can people study abroad? b. Why do people study abroad?
   c. Where can people study abroad? d. What do people study abroad?
3. The antonym of the underlined word "**curious**" is ....
   a. obedient b. interested c. disobedient d. disinterested
4. Travelingua is a company that helps students.............. .
   a. get into a school b. meet people abroad
   c. prepare to go abroad d. travel to local cities
5. To get ready before travelling, you should know a lot about the .... of your host country.
   a. costumes b. roommates c. experiences d. customs

6. The word "**experienced**" used in the passage twice as ....

a. an adverb and a verb
b. an adjective and a noun
c. a verb and an adjective
d. a noun and a verb

7. The advertisement suggests that you take .... with you.

a. a credit card
b. extra pencils
c. books
d. any kinds of money

8. The synonym of the underlined word "**homesick**" is ....

a. realistic
b. nostalgic
c. idealistic
d. majestic

8 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

You may not have heard the words freshman fifteen before, but they are very important for students who are entering college. A freshman is a first-year college student. And the fifteen refers to fifteen pounds-the fifteen pounds (about seven kilograms) of weight many American students will gain in their first year at college. There are a few reasons why first-year college students often gain weight. The most common reason is that many college students just don't eat right. However, it's **encouraging** to know that it's really quite easy for students to avoid gaining those fifteen pounds.

College kitchens serve many kinds of food. New students often gain weight because they are choosing to eat a lot of unhealthy food, especially when their parents are not around to advise them on what they should eat. Some students may also buy snacks to eat while they are studying. The average college student often stays up late at night, so he or she might eat a lot of fast food and drink a lot of soda because these things are easy to get at night. Furthermore, college students often have less time for walking, running, and doing sports because they are busy with their schoolwork or other college activities.

However, if you're careful, you can avoid gaining the freshman fifteen. Here are some ideas for staying healthy at college:

- Eat only when you are hungry, not when you're bored.
- Fill half of your plate with vegetables.
- Don't eat desserts that are full of sugar; have some fruit after dinner instead.
- Try not to eat while you study, or keep healthy snacks like baby carrots nearby.
- Always eat at the dinner table and never in front of the TV or the computer.
- Choose water over sugary drinks.
- Try to get out of your room regularly for some fresh air and exercise.

Remember that the freshman fifteen can happen to anyone. Make a deal with your friends to try and eat healthy food together. Walking, running, and playing sports is always more fun with friends, too. Help each other eat right and stay fit, and you can have a happy and healthy freshman year.

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. In your opinion, which of the following ideas the writer agrees with?
   a. Gaining fifteen pounds just cannot be avoided.
   b. Staying healthy is easier with friends' help.
   c. You should eat while you study.
   d. Some students can eat anything they want.
2. The writer in this passage wants to ....
   a. get students ready to gain fifteen pounds
   b. sell healthy food to new students
   c. help new college students to stay healthy
   d. show mistakes students make in their schoolwork
3. The opposite of the underlined word "**encouraging**" is ....
   a. careful b. grateful c. depressing d. exhausting
4. Which of the following summarises the second paragraph?
   a. Making many wrong choices
   b. Doing activities to lose weight
   c. Positive things to lose weight
   d. Staying up at night causes many problems
5. According to the passage, ...
   a. students should do sports with their friends.
   b. students should study before doing sports.
   c. students should join sports teams.
   d. students should exercise less and study more.
6. The freshman fifteen refers to ....
   a. weight that high school students gain
   b. the amount of food that first year students eat
   c. weight that first-year college students gain
   d. fifteen students who eat junk food
7. Make a deal with your friends to try and eat healthy food together. The word "make" in this sentence can be replaced with ....
   a. guess b. do c. think d. calculate
8. It's advisable to eat when you are .... only.
   a. tired b. bored c. full d. empty

9 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Bringing up children is a complex process. The parents are the child's first educators. Every mistake they make in bringing up their children is a battle lost in the fight for a better future. Children should be armed with good qualities to become good citizens.

During the first year a baby needs a lot of motherly care. He has to be fed, he eats often, and his food is usually different from the adults. For his spirit to grow normally, he needs someone to **dote on** him, to think that **he** is the most wonderful in the world to make noises and baby talk to him to hug him and smile at him and to keep his company during a wakeful periods.

In big families, children are not always given due care. A child is a liable to be neglected by the mother because she is either busy or has many other children to care for. The infant whose mother can't take care of him during the day time needs individual care whether it is in his own home or someone else's. It may a relative, neighbor or a friend whom the other knows and has confidence in.

If a new maid or a nurse is to come to the house; the mother should know her well before she leaves the baby in her care. Nearly all working mothers nowadays take their children to nurseries. Sometimes the nursery is no good for them. The care there is mechanical rather than warmhearted. There is too much risk of epidemics of colds and other infected diseases.

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The third paragraph deals with "................" .
   a. young children have perfect care in big families.
   b. big families support mother to get a nice job.
   c. there's no good care for young children in big families.
   d. having a big family is an advantage to bring up children.
2. The main idea of this passage is ....
   a. childhood is the most important period in our life.
   b. nurseries are better than mothers.
   c. working mothers benefit their children with money.
   d. children are always naughty.
3. A child learns more from .... than from others.
   a. his teachers at school b. his friends in the street
   c. TV and Radio d. his parents at home
4. According to the passage, big families give .... to their children.
   a. due care b. caution c. regard d. no care
5. The underlined word "**he**" refers to ....
   a. someone b. a baby c. a relative d. a neighbor

6. The synonym of the underlined word "**dote on**" is ....

a. adore b. hate c. ignore d. disguise

7. According to the passage, is it useful to the young children to have a working mother or not?

a. Yes, because his working mother can look after him properly.

b. Yes, because working mother has much time to spend with him.

c. No, because this young child will pay the bill.

d. No, because he cannot work and help her.

8. The expression "mechanical rather than warmhearted" in the last paragraph shows that ....

a. The infants are treated kindly in nurseries.

b. Mothers suffer in taking their infants to nurseries.

c. The infants don't have real love in the nurseries.

d. Nurseries ask for much money than they deserve.

10 Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Golf is a club-and-ball sport in which players use various clubs to hit into a series of holes in a course in as few strokes as possible. Golf unlike, most ball games, cannot and doesn't utilize a standard playing area. The game at the usual level is played on a course with an arranged progression of 18 holes through recreational courses can be smaller, often having nine holes.

Tiger Woods started playing golf when he was two years old. Now, he is one of the most famous professional golfers in the world. Tiger is from the United States. His father is African-American and his mother is Thai. His real name is Eldrick, but everyone knows him as Tiger, the nickname his father gave him.

He started playing golf professionally in 1996, and won all four of the World Golf Championships before he turned 25. He **holds the record** as the youngest player ever to win all four of these championships. Although he has played on many great golf courses, one of Tiger's favorite places to play is Pebble Beach.

Tiger became a role model at an early age. People look up to him, so he is very grateful. Because many people helped Tiger as a child, he wants to **lend a hand to others** now. Some people cannot play golf because of their ethnicity, while others do not have enough money.

Occasionally, Tiger himself was prevented from playing golf. Because of this, he created the Tiger Woods Foundation to help make golf open to everyone. He likes to see diversity on the golf course, and he wants all children to play golf if they want to. Tiger is happy that many children now want to play golf because of him.

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. The best title for this passage is "................".

a. Tiger's story b. Tigers' life c. Tigers' cage d. Tiger's speed.

2. What does the expression "**lend a hand to others**" in the third paragraph mean?
   a. to ignore others b. to dismiss others
   c. to boost others d. to suspect others
3. One of the places Tiger likes to play in is ....
   a. Tiger Foundation b. Pebble Beach
   c. America d. Thai
4. What does Tiger woods Foundation try doing?
   a. Preventing people from playing golf.
   b. Supporting people to play golf.
   c. Making much money from playing golf.
   d. Helping only children to play golf.
5. According to the passage, people cannot play golf for two reasons. Which of the following are these reasons?
   a. This sport needs a lot of efforts and money.
   b. When they are too old or young.
   c. Because they don't have enough time or money.
   d. Because of their poverty and race.
6. After reading the passage, we can notice that Tiger's mother came from ....
   a. North America b. Europe c. Africa d. Asia
7. The underlined collocation "**holds the record**" means to .... it.
   a. destroy b. account c. set d. lose
8. The main idea of the first paragraph is ....
   a. an introduction for golf sport b. a summary of Tiger's life
   c. the World Golf Championships d. an advertisement for golf sport